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## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### AFRICA.

#### *Plague at Mossel Bay—Cape Colony.*

CAPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY, *December 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have received a notice from the prime minister by his secretary, that the town and port of Mossel Bay have been decided by the prime minister to come within the meaning of chapter 2, heading 2, of the Venice sanitary convention of 1897.

Respectfully,

W. R. BINGHAM,  
*United States Consul-General.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

*Conditions on which any territorial district is to be considered as infected or healthy.*

Any district in which the existence of cases of plague has been officially ascertained to exist are to be considered as infected.

Any district in which the plague has existed, but in which after an official examination there have been no deaths nor any new cases of plague for ten days after the cure or the death of the last sufferer from the disease shall not be considered infected provided that proper measures of disinfection have been taken.

Preventive measures shall be adopted in the infected territory from the time when the cases of pest shall have been officially found to exist. These measures shall no longer be adopted when it shall have been officially ascertained that the district has again become healthy.

The fact that any imported cases have appeared in the district without giving rise to cases of transmission shall not be considered as authorizing the adoption of these measures.

### CHINA.

#### *Reports from Hongkong—One death from plague.*

HONGKONG, CHINA, *December 3, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended November 30, 1901. Eight vessels were inspected, 607 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 681 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected. There was 1 rejection during the week because of fever. No cases of quarantinable diseases were reported during the week. Two cases of enteric fever occurred, 1 of them being imported in the colony from Kobe, Japan. Dengue is still very prevalent in the colony, otherwise there are no contagious diseases.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

HONGKONG, CHINA, *December 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health issued at this station during the week ended December 7, 1901.

Six vessels were inspected during the week, 336 individuals were bathed, and 359 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam. The health of the colony of Hongkong is at present very good, no cases of quarantinable disease having been reported since the last week of October. Four cases of enteric fever were imported into the colony during the week. This disease has been comparatively rare during the past two years, which is no doubt due to the excellent water supply.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

HONGKONG, CHINA, *December 17, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health issued at this station during the week ended December 14, 1901. Nine vessels were inspected during the week, 527 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 677 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam. There was 1 rejection during the week because of fever. One case of plague and 1 death were reported, being the only case for six weeks from this disease. One case of enteric fever was also reported, having been imported into the colony from Foochow, otherwise there were no cases of communicable diseases reported.

The mortality reports for the month of October show 572 deaths, 31 being among the British and foreign population.

The deaths due to specific febrile diseases were as follows, viz, enteric fever, 3; simple continued fever, 2; diarrhea, 44; dysentery, 6; plague, 1; malarial fevers, 82; beriberi, 44; erysipelas, 2; puerperal fever, 3; general tuberculosis, 8; tubercular meningitis, 1; tubercular laryngitis, 1; pneumonia, 21, and phthisis, 69.

The death rate among the British and foreign population (excluding the army and navy) was 33.4 per 1,000 per annum, among the harbor population 20.5 per 1,000 per annum, and among the Chinese land population 24.3 per 1,000 per annum. The death rate for the entire population during the month was 24.1 per 1,000 per annum.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

CUBA.

*Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *January 6, 1902.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions for the week ended January 4, 1902, for the district under my command:

Eighteen deaths have occurred in this city; of these, 2 occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported. Causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; wounds, 2; paludism, 2; organic diseases of the heart, 2; Bright's disease, 1; septicæmia, 1; meningitis, 1; hemorrhage, 1; embolism, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 23.46. Permission was granted during the week to ship on the steamship *Segurança*, to New York, the body of Charles Long, private of the second cavalry,